FOR RENT. 934 E STREET NORTHWEST. - FOR I STREET NORTHWEST .- FOR

315 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—FOR rent, furnished pariors and bedrooms and other rooms furnished for housekeeping; also small bedrooms at \$8. 514 THIRTEENTH ST.-FOR BENT

FOR RENT - ELIGIBLE ROOMS, CON.

gress street, Georgetown Heights-a PARLOR and two ECOMS on the first floor, and three
Chambers on the third floor; all choice rooms and
suitably fourbished.

337 USTREET-FOR RENT-FINE AND outloand, attar furnished ROOMS, with or without loand, attar Carreet, corner Four-and-a-half northwest. References given and required. 1219 G STREET NORTHWEST.-FOR COMMUNICATING ROOMS at E196 street north-

FOR RENT.
FURNISHED RESIDENCE,
A RARE OPPORTUNITY. e beautiful city residence of the Hon. Thomas rran, known as "Highland Place," stimied e corner of Fourteenth street and Massachu-avenue, is off-red for rent, furnished, includ-be elegant Gailery of Pictures. fenne, Bonerot Pictures, elegant fenilery of Pictures, particulars inquire of HUYCK & ADDISON, Real Estate Agent

Office corner of Fourteenth street and New York trense. 1456 CORCORAN STREET.-FOR the per month. Inquire of GEO. A. ARMES, No. 1992 F street northwest. West. - For rent, a large front BOOM, three windows, gas and water, nicely furnished, at No. 231 Thirteenth street nortowest.

936 E STREET NORTHWEST.-ROOMS FOR RENT, BY THE 187 OF SEPTEM-28 B STREET N. E.—FOR BENT-PLEA-SANT ROOMS on Capitol Hill. Apply at No. 28 Borth B street, near Delaware avenue. (y10

FOR SALE OR RENT. 14 LAFAVETTE SQUARE-FOR BENT Furnished, or For Sale, No. 14 Lafayette Equare, a fine doub's BRICK DWELLING in one

FOR RENT OR SALE ONE OF THE est dalry or market garden farms, five mile of Washington, Address "FARM," im [Star] Republican Office. FOR SALE OR RENT-THREE FARMS Foots running at the different places dulty.
F. A. POSEY.

PERSONAL. TO LOAN-SOME SMALL AMOUNTS OF MONEY, on first-class real estate security, THEO. F. GATCHELL, oct-st Corner Eleventh and F streets. \$10.000 TO LOAN ON DISTRICT OR OTHER SECURITIES.

\$0.000 Cornicates of Roard of Audit wanted, Address Lock Box Box Box.

\$12.000 TO LOAN ON REAL ES-tage, in sums to suit, on long WM. L. DAVIS, Broker, HEEF virget norshwest. OLD DR. DARBY HAS BETTER FACILI-

No. 223 Four-and-a-half Street, Opposite the Morrison Buliding,

secute every description of Claims against the trict government and Board of Public Works, other loans and transact a regular agency mers. aving been efficially connected with the Board Public Works, we are prepared to offer every lity to claimants in securing settlements. J. C. LAY, Late Auditor Board of Public Works,

JOHN MORRIS, Late Chief Clerk, Aud. Office, B. P. W. JOHN W. MAURY, Board of Public Works,

SPECIAL NOTICE! TAXES REFUNDED Under the recent act of Congress changing our form of government, provision was made for RE-FUNDING SEWEL TAX and the general adjust-ment of claims against the late government. We have specially turned our attention to this business, and promise our best care to all cases somewired to us.

NOURSE & MIDDLETON, Brokers, SE FIFTEE'S TH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

B. H. STINEMETZ. Hatter and Furrier,

1237 Pennsylvania Avenue, NEXT TO CORNER OF THIRTEENTH ST .. Invites attention to his cansually large and varied stock of GENT'S DRESS and BUSINESS HATS, comprising new and exquisite designs, in colors of dark brown. Idee and black, now so popular in Northern cities. Northern cities.

GENT'S DRESS HATS from the establishments of Kinex, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Youman's, 719 and 1803 Broadway—Agent for this city.

Also, constant supplies of the Fifth Avenue and Broadway styles, which cannot be excelled in excellence of finish and fineness of material. Prices \$10.8%.

10 %s. Bors' and Children's HATS, American and English Silk and Alpaca Um-ellas, and Walking Sticks. sep39 WILLETT & RUOFF. No. 905 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Hatters and Furriers. _ All the powelties in FELT HATS introduced as

Agents for Dunlap & Co.'s New York HATS. CHAS. U. GREEN. WALTER KER. Late with B. H.

New Store. and CANES. ann UANES.

All new and fresh goods. Opened September 5, with a full line of fashionable Hais and Caps for gentlemen, youlin and loys. Also, large assortment of Univerlies and Canes. BER & GREEN.

HATTERS and FURRIERS, seli-im 1430 Pa. avc., above Willard's Hotel CARPETS! CARPETS!

NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

BODY REUSSELS, TAPESTRY ERUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAINS, HUGS, MATS, &c., At the

C. O. D. CARPET HOUSE, sel-Im We Seventh, between I and K streets,

503 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST .-Wanted, three unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply as above, stating terms and location. 468 FOURTH STREET EAST.-WANT. work. Good wages will be given. Call at above address after 4 p. 10. 412 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST.—
Wanted a good tailor to work by the week as bushelman. Good wages will be given, eco.

Wanted, a write girl or woman to wash, cock and fron in a small family. Call between 2 and 3p. m. Good wages will be given to a suitable person. A Protestant preferred. WANTED-500 YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY by the Champion Instru-ment, Book of Instruction graits, Call at Agency, 1009 F street, Battery material for sale. Oct-im WANTED-FOR A GOOD TENANT, HOOMS suitable for an office, within a short distance of the Ebbitt house, Address Lock Hox 18, Washington, oct-3t

WANTED.

To trade a fine Business Property on F street, near Seventh, for vacant ground in northwestern part of the city.

DYER & DAVIDSON,

1429 Penn, ave. northwest, Second Floor,

(Star.) NEW AND SECUNDHAND—ONE PRICE only. New clothing sold at very reasonable prices. Scienced stock of second-hand clothing, very cheap, at JUSTH's, 618 D street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest. Branch store, 1218 E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth S. W. 1y8 WANTED - EVERY ONE TO KNOW W that they can purchase Dry Gooda, Hosiery, and Notions very cheap at the "VICTOR" SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, also branch of M'me Damorest's Pattern Emporium, 409 Pennsylvania avenue.

T. W. SPICER.

> street. Branco bucc. 2 K and L streets. MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER. FOR SALE.

DOR SALE-RARE CHANCE: A VERY INTERPOLATION OF THE PROPERTY OF

GEO, TRUESIELL, Real Estate Broker, 005-100 No. (6) Seventh street 720 SIXTH STREET NORTHWEST.-F rooms and all modern improvements, eligibly located: 7-story bricks stable in the rear. Lot, 23 by 125, to alley. Price, 86, 30, DYER & DAVIDSON, oct-6t 1429 Pa. avenue northwest.

115 D STREET NORTHWEST, - FOR 110 sale, one of the nicest, most pleasant little homes in Washington for a small family. Terms easy. DOWNMAN & GREEN. oct-TuthSet 412 Seventh street. FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A NEAT, cight-room Brick House, with all modern improvements, well-located. Tarcs, special and general, paid, Let, 25.6 by 12, to 25-foot alley, oct-6t 1429 Pennsylvania ave, northwest.

ten rooms, 417 K street northwest; has modern nvenichers; lot 20 by 148.11; 84, 500. Three-story ick, No. 230 Third street, between B and C; seven ome, gas and water; 81,500. No. 712 H streets unliwest; \$1,500. No. 714 Ninth street cast; lot 126 lot; \$8,000. No. 225 Massachmetts avenue rithwest, frame, \$5,200. A two-story frame on L ret, between Twentleth and Twenty-first; \$1,500. 122 E street southeast, brick, eight rooms, gas dwater.

THOS. E. WAGGAMAN.

TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES IN THE
CHOICE PART OF THE
WEST END.
Having Just finished the two houses on Nineteenth street, between F and G, near the new
State Department, I am offering them for sale at
great bargains and on very easy terms. These
houses have a frontage of thirty feet, and are finished up in first-cides style, with all modern improvements. The parfors are fullshed in cabingt

FOR SALE-IMPROVED PROPERTY .- A

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Stock at cost and found for rint at reasonable price. Good reasons Ground for rent at reasonable price. Good reason given for selling. E. C. BAUM, F atreet, between Sixth and Sevenih atreets sout west. sep23-im* FOR SALE-A NEW COTTAGE IN LE

ras. Lot contains over 5.400 feet. Two thouses oblars eash; balance on time to sunt purchaser. Apply at CALLAHAN & SPALDING'S Painting Eastblishment, 1234 Penn, avenue. senting and Graining at the lowest prices. 1415 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST.

RABECHANCE.

The great pressing want of the majority of our citizens is a home, the real ownership of the house they live in, if it has not more than two rooms. Knowing this the property of IVY CITY is offered to supply that want, on terms within the reach of all, by obering to sell LOTS CONTAINING 3.500 FEET

FORTY LOTS post that are the process of the process of the state of the shove transhes of industry are represented. The sale will continue on the above terms until the 5th instant; after that date the price of iots will see invariably \$200. Those wishing to secure a loo for \$550 can de so by depositing \$00 on or before that date.

GEO. M. LANCKTON, Manager Manager.

Ivy City office, 513 Seventh street northwest.

IVY CITY adjoins the grounds of the Deaf and Dumb institute, is on the Baltimore and Otto railroad, less than half a mile from the Boundary at Section of Ninth and L streets northeast, see-till

THE FINEST BUILDING LOT IN WASHINGTON

We offer for sale the whole of Lot H, in square 247, fronting % feet on MASSACHUSETTS AVE-NUE, between THIRTEENTH AND FOUR-TEENTH STREETS northwest, and running back with an average depth of 183 feet to a 30-foot paved

This property, situated in immediate proximity to the new "CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION." and numerous handsome private residences, should command the attention of persons desiring an atfractive building site. Property will be subdivided If desired.

LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers, Corner Pa. av. and Eleventh st., (Star Building. DINING SALOONS.

F. FREUND CONFECTIONER AND CATERER,

No. 520 Tenth Street.

OYSTERS.

Special attention given to the orders of Ladi No. 520 Tenth Street.

PLATED WARE

ALL THE NEWER DESIGNS FOR TABLE USE AND ORNAMENT, IN THE BEST QUALITY OF

Silver Plated Ware. A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT. M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO., JEWELERS.

Jas. O. Clephane, U. S. Commissioner and Examiner in Chancery's SHORTHAND WRITTER WRITER AND LAW REPORTER Office-No. 110 C street, between First and Second freets, facing indians avenue, mbill

GLANCES AT WASHINGTON. REVIEW OF THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE CAPITAL.

ITS FORMER TOPOGRAPHY-THE POTOMAC BASIN - DIFFICULTIES OF BUILDERS-PRICES OF LOTS-RAPID GROWTH SINCE THE WAR-HIGH BATES OF INTEREST-AD-VANTAGES OF CLIMATE, WATER SUPPLY, REGULAR PAYMENTS, &c.

We are accustomed to regard Washington as the capital of the nation only, and from that stand-point to fix an estimate of its worth and importance. This is a mistaken view. Proud as it may be of the fact that it is the capital of the nation, and grand as may be its future on that account, it has commercial and other industrial advantages and interests which to its inhabitants are of wastly more importance than these considerations. The attention of the readers of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is especially invited to

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CITY. First, let us glance at it as the capital, real and respective. What is now the city limits of Washington was once the great basin of the Potomac river. That river, as we now see it, is but the miniature of what it once was. There was a time when this basin spread westward to the base of Arlington heights and eastward to the foot hills now away across the Eastern branch, an ex-panse of nearly five miles of water. The Potomae and its tributaries, Rock creek, the Tiber and the Anacostia or Eastern branch, flowed together into this great basin. Rock creek was then, instead of the beautiful little stream we now regard it, a rushing river, deep and wide. The Tiber, now almost extinct, and in the city limits really existing as but a great sewer, was then no mean representative of its classical namesake and proto-type in the East, while the Ameostia was a broad river, stretching away back for miles into

representative of its classical namesake and prototype in the East, while the Anacostia was a broad river, stretching away back for miles into the country.

The observer looking upon the chain of hills which surrounds Washington will see that this basin was like an immense bowl, fed by the rivers just described from the west, the northwest, the north and the northeast, and emptied to the southeast by the Potomac. As is always the case at the confluence of several rivers, so here, this hasin has been for years—ages—filling up by the washing of the country through which they flowed; of these rivers and as usual also at the very point of confluence; so here where the rush of waters meeting was the greatest and the carthy deposit greatest, there was heaved up a natural mound. Upon this mound now stands the finest and grandess work of art upon this continent, the United States Capitol.

The chain of hills beginning with "Arlington Heights" on the west, leaping across the Potomac to "Georgetown Heights," then "Kalorama Heights," over Rock creek to "Meridian Hill," then the Highlands, now christened "University Hill," over the Tiber to "Kendall Green" and "Trinidad;" thence stretching across the Anacostia to the Good Hope and other hills upon the east, which complete the surroundings at Gresboro Point, forming more than three fourths of a complete circle, broken only by the entrance of the four streams from above, and the crit of the broad Potomac below—what more beautiful picture to the artist imagination than this basin in olden time! Later, we see it a grand natural amphitheatre. The contracted beds of those streams, its "pit," the upheaved mound, its "forum," and the circle of surrounding hills its walls, which shat it in from the outer country, and the artist eye which sought it out, and the circle of surrounding hills the walls, which shat it in from the outer country, and the artist eye which sought it out, and the circle of surrounding hills the walls, whe he surpassed, and in toperraphical importance no soot

soever that eye and mind might have been, was inspired with a most exquisite sense of the ploturesque and grand.

In point of beauty it could 'not be surpassed, and in topographical importance no spot on the Atlantic slope could have been better chosen. The Potomac, navigable for all ships of the United States service, renders the position readily accessible, and the natural ramparts of hills with which it is surrounded, easily defencible.

Its geographical position, being midway between New England and Florida, upon the Atlantic slope, renders it approachable by all means of artificial transportation north and south, and its nearness via the navigable Potomac to the Chesapeake bay, that heautiful inland sea, gives it a commercial importance which is as yet almost undeveloped; add to these the surrounding country—Maryland, now one of the most prosperous agricultural regions of the nation; and Virginia, though almost paralysed by the late war, yet possessing more valuable natural resources by way, of agricultural and mineral formations, navigable rivers, and unequaled resources by way-of agricultural and mineral formations, navigable rivers, and unequated water power, than any other State of the Union; and we must accept this conclusion, that as the seat of the national capital its the favored spot of the whole country. But to return to more practi-cal considerations expectation, our city.

DEPORT THE WAR. Prior to 1850 no business importance attached to Washington, except the limited amount centred here on account of its being the temporary residence of the official heads and the employees of dence of the official heads and the employees of the Government, their families and hangers on, and the representatives and attaches of foreign legations. And even this business was circumscribed and limited by that of the older cities of Alexandria and Georgetown.

The great extent of unimproved ground, the large area which was even undivided by the semblance of streets, and where streets and avenues were opened, the miles of almost impassable roadways, the chesp, tumble-down, miserable applogies for houses, either for business or tenoments, kept real estate at a figure so low that it would scarcely pay the taxes and the cost of looking after.

The inauguration of the war in 1861, the im.

og after.
The inauguration of the war in 1861, the im-

nense business suddenly created thereby, the nflux of a hemogeneous population, all brought nuch wealth here, which at the close of the war

From that time onward real estate assumed a From that time onward real estate assumed a standard of value somewhat in keeping with that of other large cities. This sudden increase of business, of population, of taxation, &c., necessitated extensive sales of unimproved ground for taxes and from other necessities. These sales were generally at very low raises, and induced capital from abroad to invest here, as shrewd minds foresaw a continual and more substantial growth for the city. Then commenced a

NEW SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS. Instead of shantles for the laboring classes and miserable houses for business and the residences of Government employees and other officens, there began to be constructed whole blocks and streets of fine commodious structures. The greatly inbegan to be constructed whole blocks and streets of fine commodious structures. The greatly increased business of the Departments of Government, which created from a third to a half of the whole population of the dry, gave a prominency and moneyed importance of which residents of antebelium days had no sort of conception. Many of the employees and attaches of the Government from that time coward have invested their surplus funds here, and the steady growth in population, in valuable improvements, and in wealth, owes listelf to the fact of Washington being the seat of the Government.

of real estate has been greater than in almost any other city. On Capitol Hill, ground which in 1853-56 was offered for two to five cents per square foot is now sold at from fifty cents to a dollar per foot. In the northwestern part of the city several entire squares were sold at auction at two and three cents per square foot about ten years ago, some of which have recently been sold as high as a dollar and a half a foot. True, in some portions of the city ground can now be purchased at even so low as ten and twelve cents per square foot, while in some noxivaluable business centres, as at some points on Pennsylvania avenue, ground is as many dollars per square foot. Many times, even since the close of the war, has the remark been made concerning Washington, that "remove from it the public buildings and nothing but a rambling and dirty, lit-constructed and ill-governed town would remain." However true the remark may have been five years ago, it has no application now. Scores of princely mansions ornament the city in all quarters, and blocks and streets of elegant residences have gone up almost like magic in the past four or five years; blocks which compare favorably in quality and convenience with corresponding residences in New York and Philadelphia.

The business thoroughfares are adorned with Broadway or Chestuat street. The erection of this class of improvements, iwhile it has added so much to the general importance and wealth and business resources of the city, has, nevertheless, been carried on under a series of most unfavorable circumstances. A full and complete narrative of these circumstances will not be uninteresting; certainly will be instructive to the general reader, and is due to a class of citizens who have been stigmatized as "adventurers," "sharpera," "frauda," and every other possible opproblous character which slander and union projects. THE ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.

reader, and to the to class of citiens was have added greatly to Washington's progress, but who have been stigmatized as "adventurers," "sharpers," "frauda," and every other possible opprobious character which slander and unjust projudice could invent or repeat.

To a great extent the men who have been the instruments of these vast improvements in Washington are men of small means, dependent upon borrowed capital to carry on their enterprises.

This is the first great difficulty to which we have alluded. However skilled in business enterprises, however energetic in action, or however honest in purpose such men may be, they are all ways liable to become the victims of the will of the capitalists whose mency they depend upon, or, what is weren, the avaries, cupidity and double dealing of the professional money loaner, the middle man—the broker.

When he thinks himself working upon the firmest basis and most certain of completing his enterprise to his ewn and the satisfaction of those depending upon him, he is, at any moment, liable to be thwarted by those capitalists or the middle men.

If he is a grentral builder and in the midst of

to be thwatted by those capitalists or the middle men.

If he is a general builder and in the midst of an extensive operation—with everything depending upon a given amount of borrowed capital assured to him—an unexpected disappointment may bring the direst disaster. His supply men, failing to receive the expected money for the supplied, can furnish no more. Work must be suspended, mechanics and laborers fail to receive that already due them for their labor and are cut of from that, they had in prospect. All these failures are sure to be charged to the builder or contractor; his ereditors are almost certain to sharge him with want of enterprise or integrity; they refuse him further credit. His employees will charge him with attempting to withhold from them the wages due; they will work for him no longer.

WHAT IS YER RESULT? His work is suspended, his credit impaired or lost entirely, his overdue paper, it may be dis-benered. Those for whom he has constructed, if he be a contractor, bring sult for damages arising

from his failure to complete his contracts. If he be building for himself, his securities, being in proportion to the progress of his work, are doubted, his mortgages are foreclosed, his property soid, and in eliher case but one result comes to this man of enterprise with no capital. That result is mann of enterprise with no capital. That result is manned surface with no capital. That result is manned with the capital ruin.

It is unnecessary to ask whether this be an overdrawn picture. The progress of this city, so grand in its results, se loudly extelled abroad, can count the victims of this progress, as above described, by scores; and to-day they may be seen upon our streets suffering the pinchings of poverty, or, what is minitely harder to bear, the stings of dishoner charged to them; when under their seedy and, it may be, poverty-sticken exteriors beat hearts as true and molives as pure and unsullied as man can boast or care to possess.

The next great difficulty under which the march of improvement suffers is the limited capital really possessed by residents of the District of Columbia. Those who have grown rich here generally have their expital invested in safe and surepaying property. They deem it foolhardiness to draw it from a sure deposit to invest in more harardous even though larger-paying enterprises.

prises.
Such capitalists are likely to be branded as misers, as opposed to public improvements, as retarders of progress, &c.

to improvement capital abroad must be induced to seek investment here. In order to offer such inducements, it became necessary to advance the rates of interest, and to remove certain objectionable features to the usury laws, so that supital brought here should be able to receive a greater rate of increase than elsewhere. Hence individuals engaged in great private or public schemes of improvements here have been compelled to resort to speculative and extravagant plans to carry out their objects. Firstly, exceptiant rates of interest are paid for money; secondly, extravagant prices for material or skilled labor are given; thirdly, enormous prices are demanded by contractors for constructing public or private works, or by individuals in disposing of their own interests. From these necessities have arisen charges of TO OVERCOME THIS OBSTACLS

EXTORTION AND BORRERIES in private business transactions, and of frands, corruptions and peculations in public works. In how far these charges are the results of necessities, and how far the systematized plans of public or private plander, it is not the object or intent of this communication to discuss or to refer to further communication.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES REIST, other differential material more expensive here than in some other large cities; the lack of a firm commercial basis upon which mercanitle or mechanical enterprises are carried on, and the cosmopolitan character of a large proportion of the population. But these are considerations of less importance than those above discussed, and those are gradually improving themselves; and are even now no serious obstacles to the progress of improvements. of improvements.

Now, as a balance to set against these difficulties, serious as are some of them, trifling, though annoying as are others, there are advantages to offer which are not, and cannot be possessed by any other cities of equal population and wealth. Of these advantages

LATITUDE AND CLIMATE claim prominence. Eisewhere its midwas posi-tion between New England and New York, in the North, and the Gulf States in the South has been mentioned. This is of vast importance, com-mentally. The climate is more equable than that of other The climate is more equable than that of other larger cities, and especially better than that of the great commercial cities—less severe. In summer and milder in winter than Boston, New York or even than Philadelphia. Its inhabitants are more exempt from the securges of periodic or epidemic diseases than any larger cities North or Shorth.

THE BATES OF MORTALITY
are less than in nearly every city of a corresponding population in the country. We are here less
subject to severe and disastrous calamities from
floods or wind storms, ewing to natural causes.
And from the scourges of that other and more terrible element, fire, we are nearly exempt. This
exemption arises from the great width of our
streets and avenues; the intervention of so many
public parks and reservations; the absence of
business centres where are concentrated masses of
combustible buildings or of materials, and from
the presence of a constant and abundant supply
of water. These advantages must always exist;
but the most important advantages we possess
over all other cities is that directly derived from
the presence of the seat of the THE BATES OF MORTALITY

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. Here all the expenses of the three great branches of the Government—the executive, the legislative and the judiciary—are concentrated. Here the business of all the heads and departments of the Government must be transacted. Here the cost of constructing and maintaining the public buildings is always disbursed. Wherever else public works and public expenses may be curtailed or works and public expenses may be curtafied or dispensed with, here no very great reduction can ever be made, and no single branch of the public business can ever be suspended. Here the heads of Departments, with all their employees and attaches, must reside, and here must be the residence and support of the most numerous retinue of Government officials, clerks and attaches of any single objective point in the nation. Here more money is monthly disbursed in Government expenditures than in any ether single locality, hence here is a basis for a

MORE REGULAR AND SYSTEMATIC distribution of capital than can be found in any city where a like number and grade of persons city where a like number and grade of persons are employed.

Just now we hear the complaint of exorbitant taxation, but when we compare the general expenses and the regular taxation of this city with that of others of like population and wealth, we find it failing below the general average. We are not now speaking of the special taxation laid upon preperty in consequence of the immense improvements and the enormous expenses accruing therefrom in the past three years.

under the terrible financial pressure which is paralysing business enterprises, and threatening to render want and almost destitution and starvation inevitable throughout our country—while we suffer enough, Heaven anows—yet we possess a few grains of comfort in the facts which come to us from other localities, convincing us that in comparison we are less generally distressed than are the people of many other cities. There is but one cause now operating in our favor, and that is the fact already mentioned. The large number of persons employed here by the Government; the high rates of compensation paid by the Government; the high rates of compensation paid by the Government as compared to that of commercial or manufacturing enterprises; the regular and uniform disbursement of money from the Government to its employees every month, contrasted with the fiful, uncertain conditions, financially, of all great industrial corporations, renders not only the recipients of Government patronage directly, but all elements of business indirectly depending gipon such patronage, as eminently favored objects in these trying senses. Compare, for example, THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CITY

for example, washington with neward, n. J., cities of nearly the same population, and which have kept pace very nearly with each other for a quarter of a century—the former the greatreceiving house of Government revenues and Government patronage; the latter the greatest manufacturing city of the country. To-day all enterprises connected with manufacturing interests in Newark are at the lowest possible ebb.

A very large proportion of once prosperous establishments have suspended entirely and none are doing more than from one third to one half of their former business. Where one hundred employees of all grades was usually engaged now scarcely ten are retained at all in service. In a city usually bidding defiance to local or national contingencies, now business is almost at a stand still, the great masses of the inhabitants unemployed, and destitution of the most terrible character threatens. In Washington not more than ten per cent. of the Government employees have been discharged from service during the past year. These retained are paid the same rate of salary as before, the expenses of fiving are as moderate, they are as independent as ever, and the distribution of their incomes affords the means of support, in whole or in part, to as many as in most prosperous times. And here thousands are benefited indirectly, and business kept on almost as usual. WASHINGTON WITH NEWARK, N. J.,

SERIOUS RAILROAD COLLISION. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—A collision occurred this morning at the intersection of the connecting and the North Pennsylvania roads between a coal train and a way train on the latter road. The engine of the coal train struck the passenger train between the baggage and first passenger several persons had limbs broken and were otherinjured. The following are those most usly hurt: George Hewlen, foot crushed; Mrs. Franks, arm broken. A girl named Burd, residing in Germantown, had a hand crushed, and a lady from New York, coming on a visit to this city, her shoulder dislocated. The engineer of the passenger train is said to have given this account of how the accident happened : He slowed up as he same to the crossing, when he saw that the signal there indicated "go ahead" for his train, and that it was reversed

pposes in reversing the signal from "go ahead" "stop" for his train the lookout man also signaled for the other train to come on thinking that he would have time to clear the connection oad before the coal engine came up, but that was a miscalculation, and hence the collision. GALVESTON, TEXAS, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch of the News from Paris, Texas, dated to-day, says the stage coach coming from Brookston was stopped by three masked men last night, four miles west of there, and the passengers robbed. The robbers secured \$225 in money, two valuable gold and two silver watches. J. W. Smith, cashler of the Merchants' and Planters' Hank, had a package containing \$4,000, a fine gold watch and chain and a diamond pin, which his wife secured behind the cushions in the stage, and it was over-looked by the robbers. It is claimed that the party is the one that robbed the Hot Springs stage and the train at Gad's Hill. The sheriff

after he had again started and struck the con-

necting road, and too late for him to stop. He

has organized a large posse and started in pur-suit of the robbers. The mail was not touched. COTTON IN EUROPE. Naw Yonk, Uct. 8.—The Commercial learns from private correspondence from Liverpool that it is confidently believed the stock of cotton there is much larger than the running account, and that the excess will turn out on the filst of December to be larger than last year's, which was about

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. ADDRESS OF THE COLORED MEN OF

LOUISTANA.

COMPLAINT THAT THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM POLITICAL PROMINENCE - A HIGHER ADMINISTRATION OF STATE AF-FAIRS DEMANDED - MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND ALABAMA - VIR-GINIA CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

NEW OBLEANS, Oct. 8 .- A committee of representative colored men have issued an address to the people of Louisians foreshadowing their po-litical action. They say they are the same welldisposed people as ever, cherishing no anamos-ity, but a desire of peace and good will towards all men, and exerting their efforts and influence to conduct to a union of the two races in which the interests of the whites would be respected and the rights of the blacks preserved. "While," says they, "we have so much to encourage us in the attitude of the National Administration in sustaining the State government, we cannot be insensible to the fact that the Republican party in the State since the reconstruction has been manipulated and controlled by men as much bleached in complexion and polities as the most

rampant White Leaguer in Louisians. "The power and patronage of the State govern-ment and some of the Federal offices in this city are being dispensed so as to exclude our wealth and intellipence from political prominence. So humiliating has become our experience under the administrations which have been inaugurated by our suffrages that we occasionally doubt the Republicanism of some of our leaders.
"Official influences have been unkindly exerted

to defeat and suppress the representation of col-ored men; while in some instances illiterate and unworthy persons of color have been manosuvered into official positions as the best specimens of our

"No State can beast of more wealthy, refined and intelligent colored men than Louisians; and yet it is hardly possible to conceive of less official respect and consideration to character and ability than it is our misfortune to receive from the powers that be. We constitute the body of the Republican party, but our integrity and capacity are ignored in the councils of the party, while our manhood and citizenship are not unfree humiliated in our intercourse with those wh we have exalted to power." They complain of exclusion from the councils of

the party, or knowledge of its plans and policy for the future, and resent the treatment of puppets, such as is accorded them. They continue: "We do not object to the com the manifestations of that uncharitable and unjust spirit which ostracised us in the administra tion that we have created with our suffrages. Men are likely to be as much wanting in integrity as self respect when they will solicit our sup-port and then shrink from official intercourse with us. An administration which is ashamed of the source from whence it sprung and in its dispensations discriminates invidiously against its partisans excites grave apprehensions of ingratitude and treachery. While we are Republicans we are also American citizens. We owe much to our party, but more to our country; and, realizing as we do, that the Republican party as controlled in Louisiana is frequently at variance with equal and exact justice to its conscientious adherents, it becomes our duty to grasp the situation and encourage such a course of wisdom and patriotism as would receive the approved support of the people, irrespective of color. The administration

of Gov. Kellogg owes its existence to our support and to that extent we are responsible. In many respects we have been sadly disappointed. Le But painful as are our regrets over the past, they are slight when contrasted with our fearful anticipations. Our experience impresses us with the conviction that the integrity of the Republi can party is not subserved by the policy pursued by the State government, and we shudder as we contemplate that our interests are likely to be compromised for aggrandisement and through fears of personal safely. The Government seen to represent a policy which is neither generous to the whites nor just to the blacks. It is rigorous and obelinate in its crusade against the aspirations of its colored friends, while it is obsequior and wavering in all the dealings with its political foes. We are ready and willing to adopt any bonorable adjustment tending to harmonize the races, but as a condition preceding action, which we deem of more importance to our people than official favors, we would require that merchants

and others who recently dismissed from their em-ployment laborers of long service and established characters, for no other reason than their color. should reinstate them. Overtures of concession at any previous period in our political experience might have suggested that we were influenced by improper motives, or that we had taken counsel of our fears; but now with the tramp of Federal soldiers on every street, with gunboats and monitors in our waters with the mighty sentiment of the North pledged to the protection of our liberties and citizenship, and with the irresistable power of the General lovernment guaranteeing the full exercise of our rights, we feel independent of the political favor of our white fellow-citizens, and are willing united action, free from suspicion and restraint in the interest of good government.

In conclusion, the signers of the address an thorize an executive committee to confer with

any body of citizens, in furtherance of united ac-tion for law and order, and a higher standard of administration of public affairs. CHAR O, COMOR BRATAMS HEARING TORMSON ter to-day, reviewing the argument of Reverdy Johnson on Louisiana, says: "The single point in issue between Mr. Johnson and myself is whether an Executive error, such as he says the President committed in stifting the legitimate voice of Lou-isiana and placing a usurper in the chair of State, binds the President himself, and makes a sort of liegeman so that, willy nilly, he must thence-forth be ever ready to come at the call of the usurper, and with the whole Executive power of the Union crush all local opposition. The ille-gitimacy of Kellogg's original claim is asserted by Mr. Johnson with the concurrence of nearly every intelligent and disinterested person having any knowledge of the subject. This should be kept in view, since much is always gained in discussion by confining the issue to its own precise limits. One advantage here is that it will ensble these learned jurists, who may think Kellogg was duly elected, to examine, and without the excitement of passion or partiality to form an independent opinion concerning Johnson's dogma, that Executive resolutions in such a case are irrerocable." Mr. O'Conor then proceeds to combat Mr. Johnson's argument and to show that

the President can and should reconsider his de cision. A STREET RUMOR. NEW OBLEAMS, Oct. 8 .- The Bulletin says : Rumore are current on the streets of the fact that Attorney General Williams has issued a peremptory instruction to the United States district at torney and United States marshal in New Orleans to commence criminal prosecutions against the members of the White Leagues throughout

SOUTH CAROLINA. OV. MOSES NOMINATED FOR THE LEGISLATURE COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. &.-Gov. Moses has been nominated by the convention of this (Richland county as a candidate for the lower branch of the State Legislature, by a vote of 40 to 38. This is considered equivalent to an election, though the minority bolted, and will try to defeat Moses in convention to-morrow by the nomination of another candidate. He is too popular with the negroes, however, and will, without doubt, sweep away all opposition by the time of the election. His object is again to become Speaker of the House of Representatives, in which capacity he formerly controlled the entire legislation of the State and increased its debt by the issue of over \$1,000,000 of scrip, known as certificates of indebtdness, which were paid by the treasurer, and the meney was converted, it has been alleged, to the use of Moses and his friends. It is said, too that Congressman Elliott is also an aspirant for the Speakership of the House, which gives the contest for this position especial interest.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.-The Conservative State convention met in the State house this a. m., every county except three being represented. The convention unanimously adopted the fol lowing preamble and resolutions:

lowing preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the Republican party, being in the majority in this State, is responsible for its government, and the Cenkervative citizens of the State having declared that if the Republicans would meminate for Governor and Lentenaut Governor men of their own party of honesty and character, epititled to confidence, the Conservatives would refrain from opposition to them; and whereas the regular nominating convention of the Republican party nominated for Governor and Lieutenaut Governor men whose atteodects show them to be unworthy of confidence, and where success will insure the continuance of the corruption, dishonesty, and party tyranny which have prestrated the State; and whereas the independent wing of the Republican party has declared its intention to reform the government of the State, and in pursuance of this intention has made nominations of men whose antecedents entitle them to confidence in their integrity and nonesty, for which nominations they have asked the support of the Conservative voters of the State; and whereas we recognise that in the present condition of the State than necessity of checking corruption and procuring honest officials is paramount to all questions of

party politics or affiliations, and believing the opportunity afforded as of such reform is in the success of the Independent Republican party;

success of the Independent Republican party; therefore, Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, called to consider the necessity of making nominations for State officers in the approaching election, that no nomination for Governor or Lieutenant Governor in the approaching election be made by the Conservative citizens of the State.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the convention the Conservative citizens will best promote their interests and the welfare of the State by giving their support to the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor nominated by the independent Republican party.

Resolved, That we adopt as the platform of the Conservative party of South Carolina, honesty and economy in the administration of the State government.

Brief addresses were then made by Gen. Ker-

government.

Brief addresses were then made by Gen. Kershaw, ex-Gov. Manning and others, supporting these views and declaring their belief that an era

of good feeling and good government is about to commence in South Carolina. The delegates present assert that the Independent Republicans are gaining ground everywhere, and the general belief is that, with the full and active co-operation of the Conservatives, they will elect their candidates for Governor and Lioutenant Governor, and will elect Gen. Kershaw to

ALABAMA.

THE SUNTER COUNTY CASE. Monite, ALA., Oct. 8.-The testimony in the Sumter county case closed yesterday. Robert H. Smith, of counsel for the defence, is now making his argument. The decision of the commissioner will probably be rendered to-morrow. The evidence is very conflicting; that for the presecution, except Henry J. Greatlas, Billings' law partner, is colored, and the evidence for the

defence is part white and part colored. Colored witnesses for the prosecution identified Renfro and Bullock and swore positively that they were present at and assisted in the killing, along with 20 or 25 others. The witnesses swore they were in the road at the time and saw the killing. Hillman was not identified and will probably be discharged. The

evidence for Renfro and Bullock to establish alibis is strong. Several parties swear positively that they were at their respective houses-the nearest nine miles away from the scene-at the time of the killing. There is a discrepancy about the name of Hill man, he being called in the affidavit and warrant William Hillman, and his true name being Philip A. Hillman. The two main witnesses for the prosecution swear that Billings, who was about 35 years old, was killed between sunset and dusk,

public road, about one hundred yards from his esidence in Sumter county.

Both man and horse were killed, and found dead Sunday morning. They swear that Renfro came cut of the woods and said with an eath, "Halt!" when others rose and fired. Nothing was proven by the prosecution as to the previous threats of the priseners against Billings.
The priseners are quiet and respectable-looking

Saturday, August 1, as he was riding along the

young men and farmers in Sumter county. THE COMMISSIONER'S DECISION. About 2:30 p. m. the commissioner rendered his decision, committing Benfro and Bullock to jail without bail, and discharging Hillman. He refused to enter into the constitutionality of the law, and based his decision upon the fact that, while the evidence to prove alibis in the cases of Bullock and Renfro was strong, there was testimony enough to justify their committal. Hefore this decision was carried into effect the district attorney asked the commissioner to hold Hillman until a new affidavit, charging him with the whipping of Wilson Doyle, could be prepared, and a warrant issued for his arrest. This the commissioner refused. Subsequently, and while at perfect liberty, Hillman told the United States district attorney that he would appear at 5 p. m. and give bail to answer this new charge.

VIRGINIA. [Special so The Republican.]
RICHMOND VA., Oct. 8.—Our committee met
o-day and recognized and indersed the following named gentlemen as the regular nominees of the party in the State: First district, James B. Sener; Second district, James H. Blate. nd district, James H. Platt; Third district, Rush Burgess: Fourth district, W. H. H. Stowell: Fifth district, C. Y. Thomas; Ninth district, Geo. W. Henderlite. ALFRED MORTON, Chairman Rep. State Executive Committee. MLECTION OFFICERS INDICTED.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8 .- The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day indicted John E. Butcher, U. T. Traglor, J. E. Perkinson, Joseph sell and J. T. Scott, judges of election in Petersburg, for preventing certain voters from voting. THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION. MORTHERN REPUBLICANS IN THE SOUTHERN

STATES.
[Correspondence of the National Republican.] BICHMOND, VA., Oct. 6, 1874. In your issue of yesterday, under the editorial aption of "The Chattanooga Convention," the following passage occurs: following passage occurs:

"We do not mean to cast any odium upon those who have gone down to the South with their if res in their hands, and who have, in the face of social ostracism, political hatred, and unreasonable and unreasoning partisan malignity, been making as bitter a fight for their very existence as they made when standing shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, but in view of the clamor of the present time it would be desirable that in the appointment of delegates to the convention native Republicans should, as far as possible, be selected."

This from a recognized Republican cran is to This from a recognised Republican organ is, to my mind, strange and unexpected language, and to Northern men living in the South perfectly

incomprehensible. very accurately depict, in proper language, the trials that Northern Republicans have undergone in upholding the party banner in the South; but in the same article you recommend that they be disfranchised, and that none but native Republicans be sent to the convention. It is this distinction recommended by you that I desire to notice and call attention to. If the Northern men of whose labor year

speak so highly are to be abandoned by the party North, and are to be disfranchised, they should know it, that they may understand their position. If the party North is to be intimidated by the cry of "carpet-bagger," and the Republicans of Northern birth now living in the South are to be ignored, they should understand it, and either prepare to abandon their property and leave the South, or seek shelter in the ranks of the Democratic party. With the Southern De-mocracy every man of Northern birth, if he votes the Republican ticket, is a "carpet-bagger;" but if he be a Democrat, he at once becomes an adopted citizen worthy of their kind notice, and is taken into full fellowship. Not only that, but he is specially favored by election to office, and by other equally marked Hokens of regard; and as a noticeable instance of the truth of this remark I cite the case of Gilbert C. Walker, now a conservative candidate for Congress in the Third district of this State. I am a Northern man by birth, and a Republican of over fifteen years' standing. I never held a political office in my life, and have never been a candidate for one. With my present knowledge of politics in the South I do not think I ever shall be a candidate for any office, but I am an earnest Republican. and do not desire either to be driven from my property and home, or see my neighbors disfranchised because they were born north of the Po-

If this policy is to be pursued further-if the party North and the Administration still persist in disfranchising Republicans in the South on account of their nativity—there can be, as I before intimated, but two ways of escape for them, either to abandon home and property and leave the South or go into the Democratic party. It is true, Mr. Editor, that these robel Democrats call me and my Northern-born friends "carpet-baggers," "vultures," &c., and all other names. For this you and the Administration propose not only to ignore us but to disfranchise us. Now, these same Democrats call you and your associates "ring thieves," "plunderers," "leeches upon the public Treasury," and a thousand other equally offensive names. Would it be fair and manly for us to abandon you on account of such slander and go with the enemy, or to place you under a cloud on account of robel abuse? The object of this note is to protest against this micidal policy that seems to have been inaugurated against our party South, and my desire to have the status of Northern-born men living in the South so defined that they may know how to VINDAX.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED. CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—At the annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railread Company to-day Sir Alexander T. Salt, of Montreal, and John D. Prince, of Nav York, were elected directors in place of W. H. Aspinwall and Lars Anderson, who declined reelection. W. J. McClintook was re-elected a director and Daniel Torrance was re-elected presi-tent. Daniel Torrance, Fred. Schuchardi, Jnc. King, tr., Sir Alex, T. Galt and John D. Prince

GRAVE YARD ROBBERY. BUFFALO, Oct. 8 .- The grave of Mr. Richard J. Carey, recently deceased, at Hely Cross ceme-tery, was robbed Tuesday night. The casket, outside comin and shroud were left lying on the ground. Officers to-day visited the me ege with a search warrant, and found the body with four others. Students were surprised while at work dissecting them. Thirty-nine students

GLIMPSE OF THE CHARACTER OF THE TON ARNIM PAPERS.

ERMAN SECRETS IN REGARD TO FRANCE AND SPAIN-ANXIETY OF THE EMPEROR AFFAIRS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN-WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN - THE BUENOS AYRES TROUBLE.

BERLIN, Oct. 8 .- Count Von Arnim had an interview with his son, a tovernment official, yes-terday. In the course of the conversation the Count protested against the instinuation that he had published or intended to publish any of the documents retained by him. He asserted that there were no State secrets contained in the pa-pers. He also said that he noticed in the spring that there was a deficiency in the documents belonging to the archives of the Paris Embassy. CHARACTER OF THE MISSING PAPERS, Paris, Oct. 8.—The Journal de Paris says that

hastened the downfall of President Thiers, and arged Germany to recognize the government of MacMahon immediately. Prince Bismarck disapproved this course of Von Arnim, and wrote to the latter explaining the reason why he pre-ferred the policy of Thiers to that of Mac-Mahon. The Journal says these are the letters of Bismarck, which are missing.

ROME, Oct. 8.—The Voce della Verita says, in relation to Von Arnim's arrest, that there is also

Count Von Arnim, when ambassador at Paris,

reason to believe that the missing documents relate to the establishment of a new government in France, and to German interference in Spanish THE EMPEROR'S INTEREST IN THE MATTER. LONDON, Oct. 8 .- The Pell Mall Gazette's special dispatch from Berlin says that the Von Ar

nim affair has taken a very serious turn. The Emperor William has ordered that no stone be left unturned in efforts to recover the missing LONDON, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch to the Standard from Berlin states that in consequence domiciliary visits to the residences of friends of Count Von Arnim throughout the Empire they cannot communicate with him.

events are connected with a forthcoming book, the early sheets of which are already in circula-lation in Ultramontane circles in Munich and Vienna. It is now said that the missing documents number 100. BELATIONS WITH DENMARK. BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The truth of the report that the Danish Minister had delivered a note to the German Government is denied. He simply pre

It is reported, says the dispatch, that these

sented complaints made by parties who had been expelled from Schleswig. ARMY ESTIMATES. The Spency Gazette says that the budget of the Minister of War for 1875 will call for 110,000,000

ANOTHER COMPLAINT TO PRANCE. Madnin, Oct. 8 .- The Spanish Government has resumed its complaints to France in relation to the lack of vigilance by the French officials or

The Spanish Government has disbanded 10,000 soldiers whose term of service had expired. GENERAL DORREGARY AND DON CARLOS. MADRID, Oct. 8.—The Iberia (newspaper) says that General Dorregary retired from his command in the service of Don Carlos because the

latter refused to act upon the general's advice to dismiss some of his present friends and recall General Cabiera. SENOR FIGUREAS' SISTER. SANTANDER, Oct. 8 .- It is stated that a sister

of Senor Figueras is hiding in this city, and a war-rant has been issued for her arrest. FRANCE. Pauls, Oct. 8.-Municipal elections will be held throughout France previous to the meeting of

GUIZOT'S WILL. The will of M. Guizot is published. It comnces with a declaration of his devotion to the Reformed Church of France. THE PRANCO GERMAN CONVENTION eadjusting the boundaries of the frontier die

ceses with the political boundary of the two coun-

the Assembly, but the date is yet unfixed.

ries was signed in this city yesterday. RUSSIA. THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION. St. PRTERSBURG, Oct. 8 .- The Journal des St. Petersburg (somi-official) fully approves of the

German view of Schleswig Holstein question, TURKEY. RELIEF FOR THE FAMINE-STRICEEN DISTRICTS, CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8 .- The Ports will send at once 25,000 bushels of corn to relieve the famine-distressed people of Asia Minor and 11,000 oxen to

plow their fields.

CHINA AND JAPAN. DECLARATION OF WAR. London, Oct. 8 .- The Globe, in its issue of this afternoon, says: "A telegram from Shanghal states that war has been declared between China and Japan. We are not able to confirm the re

Hong Kono, Oct. 8 .- The loss occasioned by the late typhoon here is estimated at £100,000. The shores for miles around is strewn with wreeks of versels that were destroyed by the typhoon. PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 8 .- Advices from Buenos Ayres report that Senor Avellanda intends pub-lishing a manifesto relinquishing the Presidency, and that Senor Quintano will probably be appointed provisional President pending a new elec-Government troops are fortifying all the strate-

gical points. The insurgents are assembled under Counnellar and General Metre at Colonia, in Urugusy, opposite Buenos Ayres. It is asserted that Gen The insurgents have captured the island of San-Martin Garcia.

Ten million dollars have been withdrawn from

the Argentine bank.

CUBA. HAVANA, Oct. 6.-Eight hundred mobilized volunteers left to-day for Nuevitas. HAVAYA, Oct. 7.-Three hundred and eightyseven soldiers arrived here yesterday from Spain. A Spanish man of war, bound for Nuovitas, having on board 800 volunteers and a number of civil guards, was obliged to put back to this port by heavy head seas and head winds. A new draft of infantry, doing duty at Fort Cabanas and Morro Castle, was sworn to the flag

yesterday morning. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW YORK. New York, Oct, 8.—A fire broke out this p. m. in the three-story brick building including Noz. 516 to 530 West Twenty-fifth street, occupied by the Guttapercha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, and spread with such lightning rapidity that a large number of men and boys employed in the building were unable to escape by the stairways and had to jump for their lives from the second-story windows. Among them was John Brennan, aged 39 years, whose clothes

took fire, and he was so terribly burned that his life is despaired of.

The walls of the manufactory, which were of poor construction, fell soon after the fire commenced, the east wall crushing in the roof of a two-story brick tonement in the rear of the factory, and killing Patrick Galligan, aged thirty-nine the occupant of a room on the upper floor. loss of the Guttapercha and Rubber Company is estimated at \$150,000; insured, \$100,000. Loss on building, \$25,000. Nos. 525 to 531 West Tweatyfourth street, occupied by the Combination Rul ber Company, were damaged \$60,000. Several adjoining buildings were also damaged by fire and water, and the aggregate loss will probably

amount to \$350,000.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the boiling over of inflammatory material used in the preparation of rubber.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT, Sv. Louis, Oct. 8 .- President Grant, General Sherman and a large party of prominent business men and capitalists from New York were on the fair grounds several hours to-day. The President and party, accompanied by General Sherman, will leave here Saturday morning for a visit to the Indian Territory, and will go as far as Dennison, Texas. Returning, the Presidential party will go to Kansas City and Leavenworth, and thence to Springfield, Ill., where they will assist at the mauguration of the Lincoln me

THE STEAMSHIP ONTARIO. Lospon, Oct. 8.-The report that the steam ship Ontario, which lost her screw while en route from Quebec for Liverpool, had arrived off Fast-net is incorrect. The Ontario is anchored five were arrested and taken in procession to the Po-lice Court. Juntice Nash released them on parole to appear when wanted. There is much expected condition. Tugs have gone to her as-existence,

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STAMPED ENVELOPES. The stamped envelope and newspaper wrapper contract recently awarded to the Pilimpton Envelope Company, of Hartford, Coun., seems not likely to be filled, as the company have not yet got the necessary machinery to begin to manufacture the sovelopes, nor have they submitted to the Department, as required, specimens of any one of the dies, of which there are twenty-seven, for approval. The orders for these goods have accumulated during the past few days to a very large quantity, and as the ten days of lenicody to the contractors expire on Saturday next there is every probability of the Postmaster General being necessitated to annul the Plimpton con-tract and award it to the next lowest bidder, Mr. George H. Reay, of New York, who is the late contractor, and is fully prepared to go on with the work and furnish the goods required without a moment's delay. It may be remembered that precisely the same thing occurred four years ago, when the same contract was given to a firm in this city, who falled to furnish the goods after the same indulgences were given as have been extended to the Plimpton Company, and when an appeal to Congress was made, which resulted in a special committee making a report entirely justifying the Postmaster General in the very correct course he had pursued. Contractors must be taught that they are the servants of the

public, who have some rights that they are bound POSTAL REPORT. The annual report of the Sixth Auditor, now nearly completed, will show that in the examining division the accounts examined were 131,199, involving \$24,666,859.02, an excess over last year of \$1,785,263,30. In the money order division domestic money orders issued during the year were 4,420,633, (amount \$74,424,854.71,) an excess over last year of 1,004,947, (amount \$16,908,640.02) International money orders issued, 112,614, involving \$2,263,242.32. Last year the number of such rders issued was 91,847, involving \$1,963,512.37.

THE PACIFIC SURVEY. The appropriation for the continuance of the Pacific survey under the bureau of navigation was thrown out by the committee on conference at the last moment of the last session of Congress. The necessity for these surveys has been apparent to the Navy Department and urged by the hydro-graphic office, and the purchase of suitable ves-sels for that purpose is now advised by the bureau

of navigation. LAND OFFICE. Mr. W. W. Curtis, chief clerk of the Washing-ton Land Office, arrived at St. Paul, Minn., last Saturday night. It is reported at St. Paul that his visit is for the purpose of investigating alleged irregularities in the land offices at Duluth, Alex-andria and Pembins, Dakota. THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court meets on Monday, October 12, and several of the Justices have already arrived. The docket is now two years behind, and the business for the coming term will be necessarily great. ARMY HEADQUARTERS. These have gone "bag and baggage" to St. Louis. The rooms at the War Department va-

cated by them will now be occupied by the force of the Adjutant General's office. NAVAL NOTES. The following orders were issued yesterday: Chapisin J. B. Van Meter, to the Congress, European station. Detached-Master J. W. Danenhower has reported his return home, having been detached from the North Pacific station and been placed on waiting orders. Mate Lewis F. Stront, from the Gettysburg on her arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the receiving ship Sabine. The Department has issued a general order announcing the recent death of Commodore Meclanothon B. Woolsey, commandant of the Pensacola navy yard, of yellow fever, to which he fell a victim because he preferred to remain at his post, though under orders to proceed north. The examining board for the examination of officers ordered before it for promotion are holding daily sessions at the Navy Department.

When this labor is completed those officers ordered for retirement will be examined. ARMY GAZETTE. Captain Herbert A. Hascall, Fifth artillery, has been ordered to report by letter to Major General Hancock, president of the retiring board at New York. Assistant Surgeon Henry T. Phillips has been ordered to report to the commanding general of the military division of the Atlantic for

assignment to duty.

The Thirteenth infantry, commanded by Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, has been ordered to Alabama. Advices have been received that six companies, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Morrow, are en route, and that the remainder will follow as soon as collected.

A NOTED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. New York, Oct. 8.—Charles Ripley, alias Oliver Austin, has been arrested in Brooklyn on a requisition from Philadelphia. He is accused of being one of the gang of counterfeiters operating in Philadelphia, altering railroad bonds. The swindler seems to be John W. Carter, an Englishman, about fifty-five years old. It is said he has been engaged in many swindling schemes, has often been arrested, and has served a term in the State prison for forgery. Under his bed were found several forged bonds, a small printing press, bond-paper, dies, luk, plates and other counterfeiting implements, which are now at the Central office. Several of the dies contained the names of officials of prominent railroad compa-nies. The names of all the companies whose bonds were forged could not be ascertained, but it is certain that the Union Pacific, Central Pa ciac and Reading and Philadelphia Railroad Companies and the Western Union Telegraph Company are among them. The forged bonds are understood to be all in possession of the State

Comptroller of Pennsylvania. THE PIMLICO FAIR. BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Senator Thurman delivered the address at the State fair at Pimileo today before the Maryland Agricultural and Me-chanical Association. About 5,000 persons were present. The address contained no allusions to polities, but was devoted to a sketch of the growth mechanic arts. From their progress and develcoment in this country he predicted a future for the United States more prosperous and happy than has yet befallen any portion of the human

MUSIC AND THE CENTENNIAL. Philadelphia, Out. 8.—The choral board of the Centennial Musical Association was organized to-night. It is intended to participate in the opening exercises of the Centennial.

Another meeting of professional and amateur musicians was held to-night at which a committee was appointed to devise means for purchasing a large organ in connection with the Centennial.

A FOOLISH NEGRO. BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 .- George Washington, colred, made an ascension this afternoon in a hotair balloon attached to the circus at Towsoutown, Baltimore county. When about 400 feet high, the balloon rapidly descended and became im ington jumped from the basket and reached ferra

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. B. N. Woodworth, who was charged with con-spiracy to defraud the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., has been acquitted. The hands employed in several machine shops, sewing machine factories, &c., in Toronto, Can-

ads, are being discharged in consequence of the duliness of trade. All the drinking saloons in San Francisco where watter-girs were employed were closed Wednesday night under the new ordinance. Young John Wise, aged thirteen years, made

another ascension yesterday at Indana, Ps., yesterday, filling his balloon and starting off in the unprecedented time of forty minutes. RECORD OF CRIME. Dr. Rice, corener of San Francisco, has been held to answer before the grand jury for embeaslement and misdemeanor in office. The second trial of Phelps ended yesterday at Albany, N. Y., and resulted in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

At Holly Springs, Miss., on Wednesday night,

a meb of negroes, about forty, took Jas. Purkins and Wm. Ravenswood (colored) from jall and shot them dead, thereby avenging the death of Mack Hill. It was done so quietly that few porsons knew of it until yesterday morning. At Richmond, Va., yesterday, Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, sentenced Bridget McDavitt and Fayette Macin for violating the internal revenue laws. The former was fined \$1,000 and sent to the Petersburg jail for six months, and the latter was fined \$1,000 and sent

to the Albany penitentiary for one year. At Albany, N. Y., yesterday, at the afternoon sersion of the court District Attorney Mack moved the trial of Phelps on indictments of forgery. The case was taken up, [and imponneling of the jury commenced. The prisoner will be tried on all indistments, and sentenced afterwards.

At Salt Lake, yesterday, the grand jury indicted one of their own number, Thomas E. Rich ards, for isservious cohabitation. He is charged with having five wives, three of whom he married since 1862. His own daughter is one of the